

THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,

\$2.00 PER ANNUM,

VOL. IX--NO. 13.

{ A WING CHRONICLER OF THE TIMES, THE PEOPLE, AND THE COUNTRY. }

{ "We shall always be victorious when we all pull together!" }

DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1851.

PUBLISHERS.

IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO. 430.

THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE.—Third Street, north of Main.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

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ed by the advertiser with the number of inser-
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accordingly.

THE TRIBUNE.

Gov. Powell offers a reward of
\$250 for the apprehension of James W.
Bates, who stands charged with the murder
of Wm. D. Sharp, in Garrard county,
on the 13th of May last, and is now a
fugitive from justice. The said Bates is
about 30 years of age; 5 feet 8 or 10
inches high, heavy made, and weighs
about 200 pounds.

MORE SPANISH OUTRAGE.—The Na-
tional Intelligencer publishes a letter
from an American in Spain, stating that a
serious proposition was publicly made to
murder the American Minister in his resi-
dence at Madrid, and was apparently
near being carried into effect; and this af-
ter Cough's henchery of the American
captive in Havana was known. The ri-
ous at New Orleans were the pretext.

PRESIDENTIAL CAUCUSING.—It is sta-
ted in the New York papers that the lead-
ing members of the Cabinet of the late
President Polk are assembled in that city,
at this time, and engaged in concocting a
scheme to defeat the movement in favor
of Judge Douglas, of Illinois, for the
Presidency, and to secure the nomination
of Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

SILVER CHANGE.—The New York
Journal of Commerce says that silver
change has become very scarce lately.—
On Tuesday, shilling and smaller pieces
were not to be had in Wall street. The
few brokers who were so fortunate as to
have quarters, got four per cent premium
for them, and half dollars sold for three
per cent premium; cents at par. Since
the bank panic, very little silver has been
brought into the market.

Mr. Chipman, the celebrated "em-
porium" stationer, lately visited the coun-
ty jail of Ontario county, and learned
from the Sheriff that, of the 137 persons
persons committed in the last nine months
17 were temperate, 13 moderate drink-
ers, and 102 decidedly drunkards.

A sale of ten thousand acres of land sit-
uated in Warren county, Tennessee, was
made in Baltimore on Monday at public
auction, at the Exchange, for the small
sum of five cents per acre. It is believed
to be free from taxes, though there is
some doubt about this. The title is said
to be good.

GEORGIA.—The Washington Cor-
respondent of the New York Journal of
Commerce says that private letters from
Georgia furnish the gratifying intelli-
gence that the Legislature elect will put
the seal of their approbation upon the
compromise measures by the election of
Mr. Toombs to the Senate, in the place of
Mr. Berrien, whose term will expire
March 3d, 1853. As the Legislature is
elected for two years, and as this elec-
tion devolves on them, they will go into
the election, it is stated, at their first ses-
sion, though they might defer it till their
second session. Thus it is that the com-
promise measures have become too strong
for parties or partisans of whatever na-
ture or stripe.

VIRGINIA.—It is announced by tele-
graph from Baltimore that the only
change in the Congressional delegation
made by the recent election is the loss to
the Whigs of Haymond, in the Wheeling
district, and the gain to them of Faulk-
ner in the tenth district.
The new constitution is adopted by a
large majority.

The Plague at Canary Islands.—The
Havana correspondent of the New Or-
leans Picayune, under date of the 21 inst.,
gives some sad particulars of the ravages
of the Plague at the Canary Islands.
The disease was brought to the Islands it
is thought, by some fishermen, who caught
it on the coast of Africa, where the fish-
ermen report that the dead bodies were
as numerous as the sand of the sea. It is
feared that the negro-traders from Africa
will bring it to Havana.

Among the twenty persons recent-
ly arrested at Syracuse, charged with
treason in being connected with the late
negro riot, are J. Moses, editor of the
Syracuse Standard, Ira H. Cobb, Ste-
phen Porter, A. Datcher, Amos Davis,
and a negro named Brown.

A Syracuse correspondent of the Al-
bany Register, corroborates statements
which appear in the Syracuse Star, as to
the villainous conduct of a portion of the
clergy in that city. He says:

"The ministry and the politicians here
a conspicuous part in getting up the re-
cent riot and outrage; and some of the
former gentry, not satisfied with what
they had done in the streets, took the
subject into their pulpits on Sunday, and
not only desecrated the day by there ful-
minating treasonable doctrines of resis-
tance to the execution of the laws, but
disgraced their sacerdotal robes by as-
suming the character of political dema-
gogues, and endeavoring to stir up sedition
against the government and laws, among
their congregations."

SCISSORINGS.

Never purchase love, or friendship
by gifts; when thus obtained, they are
lost as soon as you stop payments.

Did you ever enjoy the exquisite
bliss of counting? If you did not, you
had better get a little gal-an-ry!

A down east editor advises his read-
ers, if they wish to get teeth inserted, to
go and smell first where a watch dog is
on guard.

The proprietor of a home mill adver-
tises, that those sending their own homes
to be ground will be attended to with punc-
tuality and despatch.

Miss Smithers must have rather a dis-
agreeable lover. According to her ac-
count, he possesses all the ugliness of a
bear, without any of its hug. Poor girl,
we pity her.

A lazy, over-fed lad returning from
dinner to his work one day, was asked by
his master "if he had no other motion
than that?"—"Yes," replied the youth,
drawing out each letter, "but its a little
slower."

"Is your Nate good?" asked a wood-
man, the other day of a person who offer-
ed a note for a load of maple. "Well,"
replied the purchaser, "I should think it
ought to be: everybody's got one."

Dye, more than a duchman—he is a
Democrat—believes "one man is so cool
as to text," and that "every man is cre-
ate equal, except proud men and Irishmen."
—Telegraph.

Hon. Alonzo J. Upham, a journeyman
Printer, had been nominated by the locos
of Wisconsin for Governor.

"Silence that dreadful bell!" as the
loner said on board the steamboat when
the steward was ringing all hands up to
the captain's office to settle.

Downs says if marriages are made in
Heaven, he is sorry for it—for very many
alliances reflect in great credit on the
place. Downs was looked out the other
night during "that rain."

A poor emaciated Irishman having
called a physician in a forlorn hope, the
latter spread a huge mustard plaster and
immediately clapped it on the poor fel-
low's breast. Pat, who with a fearful
eye, looked down on it said—"Docher,
dear, it strikes me that is a dale of must-
ard for so little meat."

We have some news this week, the
fact is some help came in and stole our
exchanges. We will here remark that
this is getting of no frequent occurrence,
entirely. Hereafter, persons coming to
carry off our exchanges will oblige us by
bringing their shrouls with them. We've
stood it long enough.

Love.—A sweet contagion, which at-
tacks people with great severity between
eighteen and twenty-two. Its premoni-
tory symptoms are sighs, ruffled shirts,
ringlets, bear's grease, and whiskers. It
feeds on moonlight and flutes, and looks
with horror on "biled pork" or baked
beans.

A MOUNTAIN is made up of atoms, and
friendship of little matters, and if the at-
oms hold not together, the mountain is
crumbled into dust.

The ignorance of young ladies brought
up to thumb pianos, read love sick no-
vels, and entertain young gentlemen with
moustaches, is astonishing. The other
day one of this class threw the milk in-
tended for tea out of the window, because
it had yellow scum on the top.

"With knowledge sorrow increases," as
the chap said when he found out he had
drawn a blank in the lottery.

"It is very curious," said an old gentle-
man to his friend, "that a watch should be
perfectly dry when it has a RUNNING
STRING inside."

A lady being asked her opinion con-
cerning moustaches, replied, "I set my
face against them."

POETRY.

WHAT IS A YEAR!

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave
On life's dark rolling stream,
Which is so quickly gone, that we
Account it but a dream.
'Tis but a single earnest thro'p
Of Time's old iron wheel,
Which tireless runs and strong as when
It first with life did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of Time's old iron wheel,
Or but a page upon the book
Which Death must shortly seal.
'Tis but a step upon the road
Which we must travel o'er,
A few more steps and we shall walk
Life's weary road no more.

What is a year? 'Tis but a breath
From Time's old nostrils blown,
As rushing onward o'er the earth,
We hear his weary moan.
'Tis like the bubble on the wave,
Or dew upon the lawn,
As transient as the mists of morn
Beneath the summer sun.

What is a year? 'Tis but a type
Of life's oft changing scene;
Youth's happy morn comes gaily on
With hills and valleys green,
Next, Summer's prime succeeds the Spring,
Then Autumn with a tear,
Then comes old Winter—death and all
Must find their level here.

The following is the original of "Old
Grimes," a poem of universal popularity,
the remembrance of which may be traced back
to the first lip of childhood. Notwithstanding
its antiquity and quaint familiarity, it will bear
republication:

OLD GRIMES.

BY ALFRED C. GREENE.

Old Grimes is dead; that good old man,
Whom we shall see no more;
He used to wear a long black coat,
All buttoned down before.

His heart was open as the day,
His feelings all were true;
His hair was more inclined to gray,
He wore in a queue.

When he heard the voice of pain,
His heart with pity burned;
The large round head upon his cane
From ivory was turned.

Kind words he ever had for all,
He knew no bad design;
His eyes were rather dim and small,
His nose was aquiline.

He lived at peace with all mankind,
In friendship he was true;
His coat had pocket holes behind,
His pantaloon was blue.

Unharm'd, the sin which earth pollutes
He passed securely o'er;
And never wore a pair of boots
For thirty years or more.

But good old Grimes is now at rest,
Nor fears misfortune's frown;
He wears a double-lined coat,
The stripes run up and down.

His modest merit sought to find,
And pay it its desert;
He had no malice in his mind,
Nor riddles on his shirt.

His neighbors he did not abuse,
Was sociable and gay;
He wore large buckles on his shoes,
And changed them every day.

His knowledge bid him from public gaze,
He did not brag to view;
Nor make a noise to meet meeting days,
As many people do.

His worldly goods he never threw
In trust to fortune's chance;
But saved as all his brothers do,
In easy circumstances.

Thus undisturbed by anxious cares,
His peaceful moments ran;
And every body said he was
A fine old gentleman.

OH, FOR A QUIET SPOT.

It's oh, for a quiet spot,
A place where the waters sleep,
A little farm in a sheltered vale,
A home in a forest deep.
A dog for the woodland game,
A dollar to spend or to keep,
A black, a brown or a brindle cow,
A horse and a flock of sheep.
A duck and a turkey proud,
A pig, and a bird to roost,
A place for the comfort of them all,
And a place for the rake and hoe.
An axe for the forlorn tree,
A plough for the stubborn soil;
A faith in the promise of my God,
And the strength and will to toil.
And a kind and gentle wife,
A little girl and boy;
Oh, what can equal in this life,
Our pleasant leisure joy!
With a source of pleasures by him,
His Father rarely knew—
The "FATHER" ready for his use,
And the paper "FATHER" too.
It's oh, for a quiet spot,
A place where the waters sleep,
A little farm in a sheltered vale,
A home in a forest deep.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Very Curious Adventure.

BY PAUL CREYTON.

"I never attended but one Temperance
Lecture," said our friend B., with a pecu-
liar smile, "and I don't think I shall ever
attend another."

"You probably found it dry?"
"Well, yes—but that isn't it. The lec-
ture was well enough, but I got into such
an awful scrape after it was over, that I
never think of temperance meetings with-
out a shudder. I'll tell you about it. It
was in Jersey City, where I was some-
thing of a stranger; and the night was
one of the worst of the season. Boreas
howl it blew! It was enough to take your
breath away.—Well, sir, the lecture was
over, and making out with the crowd, I
lingered in the doorway, contemplating
the awful scene, when somebody took
my arm.

"Where have you been?" said the sweet-
est voice in the world. "I have been look-
ing for you everywhere."

"Very much surprised, I turned my head
and saw—but I can't describe her! I
glances me mad now to think how prodi-
giously pretty she was! With her left

hand she leaned on my arm; she was ar-
ranging her veil with her right, and did
not appear to notice my surprise.
"You have been looking for me?" I fal-
tered.

"Come, let us be going," was her reply,
pressing my arm.
A thrill went to my heart. What to
make of my lady's addresses, I did not
know; but she was too charming a crea-
ture for me to refuse to accompany her.
We started off in the midst of the tem-
pest, the noise of which prevented any
conversation. At length she said with a
scream:

"Put your arm around me, I shall blow
away."

I need not describe to you my sensa-
tions, as I pressed her to my side and
hurried on. It was very dark; nobody
saw us; and allowing her to guide my
steps, I followed her motions through two
or three short streets, until she stopped
before an elegant mansion.

"Have you your key?" she asked.
"My key!" I stammered, "there must be
some mistake."

"Oh, yes," answered Billy, "fat as a
whale. I rather guess you would think so,
if you knew how much tallow we got
out of him. Why, Judge, we got three
hundred and twenty pounds, to a frac-
tion, what do you think of that?"

"That was a pretty considerable steer,"
Billy, replied the Judge, "but not a
pachin' to one killed a few years ago. He
weighed, net, over two thousand
pounds, and he turned out four hundred
and ten pounds of tallow, as near as I
can recollect."

Billy was taken all aback for an instant,
but collecting himself, he confessed that
this was the largest animal of the ox
kind he had ever heard of, except one
that he once sold in the Philadelphia
market. "This," said Billy, "was the
largest steer that ever had been seen
within the recollection of man. He was
an elephant in his proportions—some-
thing on the Mastodon order. When I
got him into the city, his gigantic dimen-
sions struck every one with amazement.
It was almost Christmas time, and he
was bought by a butcher for Christmas
steak."

On Christmas eve, preparatory to being
slaughtered, he was paraded through the
streets, decorated with flowers and gay-
colored ribbons, and followed by an im-
mense crowd. Well," said Billy, "he
was slaughtered, and he weighed, net,
twenty-seven hundred pounds! And
how much tallow do you think we got
out of him?"

The Judge thought such an animal
would turn out considerable more than a
good deal. He, however, told Billy he
wouldn't hazard an opinion by guessing
at the amount.

"Well," replied Billy, triumphantly,
"we got from that steer four hundred and
seventy-five pounds of tallow—and darn
every button on my old coat, if we didn't
get two hundred pounds of beef-ware
besides!"

The shrill note that the Judge emitted
as he rode off, would have drowned the
sound of a steam whistle. He let Billy
have his own way ever after that.

Go it Bob-Tail.

A specimen of the genuine "Hoosier"
was found by Captain — of the steam-
er —, in the engine room of his boat
while lying at Louisville, on one fine
morning in June. The Captain in-
quired to know what he was doing there?

"Have you seen Captain Perry?" was
the interrogative response.

"Don't know him and can't tell what
that has to do with your being in my en-
gine room," said the Captain angrily.

"Hold on, that's just what I was giving
at. You see, Captain Perry asked me to
take a drink and so I did; I knew that I
wanted a drink, or I wouldn't have been
so dry. So Captain Perry and I went to
a hall—Captain Perry was putting on
some extras on one toe. I sung out—"Go
in Captain Perry, if you bust your biler."

With that a man stepped up to me, and
says he, "See here, stranger you must leave."
Says I, "What must I leave for?"
Says he, "You're making too much
noise." Says I, "I've been in bigger
crowds than this, and made noise, and
didn't leave neither." With that he took
me by the nap of the neck and the seat
of the pantaloon and I left. As I was
a shovin' down street, I met a lady—I
knew she was a lady by a remark she
made—says she, "Young man, I reckon
you will go home with me." Politeness
wouldn't let me refuse, so I went. I
hadn't been in the house more than a few
minutes, when I heard a considerable
knockin' at the door. I know'd the chap
wanted to get in, whoever he was, or he
wouldn't have kept up such a terrible
racket. Says I, "Miss, I must leave."

By and by says a voice, "Ef you don't
open, I'll bust in the door." And so he
did. I put on a bold face, and says I,
Stranger does this here woman belong to
you?" Says he, "She does." "Then
says I, "She is a lady, I think, from all
I have seen of her. With that he came
at me with a pistol in one hand and a
cowie knife in t'other, and bringing a
pistol for room, I jump through the
window, leaving a bigger portion of my
coat. As I was streaking it down
town with the fragment floating in the
breeze, met a friend; by a remark he
made, I knew he was a friend. Says he,
"Go it Bob-Tail, he's gainin' on you."

I bulged ahead, and that's the way I hap-
pened in your engine room. I'm a good
swimmer, Captain, but do excuse me if
you please, from taking water."

We would suggest to our friends, that
when they come into an Editors' Saucum
and make a dozen ineffectual effort to
engage him in conversation and get no re-
sponse except in monosyllables, if you then
rise to go, and the Editor asks you to stay
longer, you may very safely conclude
that you won't offend him by refusing to
do so.

Fat Bullocks—Butcher's Yarn.

Billy H.—was one of the most noto-
rious butchers of truth in the abstract,
that ever lived. If the truth answered
the purpose best, and a lie would do him
a positive injury, it seemed he would tell
a lie in preference to the truth, at any
time and on any occasion. In this re-
spect he was indeed an anomaly. If a
man told a big yarn in Billy's hearing,
he was sure to be beaten—Bill always
had something more wonderful to relate.

Billy's neighbor, Judge J.—, had
many a bon with him spinning yarns
and invariably had come out second best,
although he had an exuberant imagina-
tion, and his reputation for veracity was
not of the best.

On one occasion the Judge was riding
past Billy's farm, when Billy hailed him,
and enquired if he didn't want to buy a
quarter of beef, as he had just killed an
elegant steer.

"Was he fat, Billy?" inquired the old
Judge.

"Oh, yes," answered Billy, "fat as a
whale. I rather guess you would think so,
if you knew how much tallow we got
out of him. Why, Judge, we got three
hundred and twenty pounds, to a frac-
tion, what do you think of that?"

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CLAMPING DOWN EARTHQUAKES.—An

ignorant Dutchman, passing a number of
railroad tracks in the course of a day's
journey, and never having seen any be-
fore, was non-plussed to account for
their use. At length, after examining
one of them for about twenty-five min-
utes, and scratching his head quite bald,
he ejaculated, "Tey must be iron clamps
to keep der earthquakes from breaking
up der road."

Voltaire was at table one day, when
the company were conversing on the an-
tiquity of the world. His opinion being
asked, he said, "the world is like an old
couquette, who disguises her age."

A person being asked why he had given
his daughter in marriage to a man with
whom he was at enmity, answered—"I
did it out of pure ravenge."

Is a man's pocket empty when he has
got something in it?
Why, no.

Well, mine is empty, and I have got a
big hole in it.

It was among the loveliest customs of
the ancients to bury the young at morn-
ing twilight; for as they strove to give the
softest interpretation to death, so they
imagined that Aurora, who loved the
young, had stolen them to her embrace.

But one false step, one wrong habit,
one corrupt companion, one loose prin-
ciple may wreck all your prospects, and all
the hopes of those who love you.

"Scientific farming," is the ascertaining
of what substances the plants you wish
to raise are made, which of these substan-
ces are wanting in your land, and what
manures will supply them.

NEW WATCHES.
JEWELRY, & CO. CO.

THOS. R. J. AYRES
Has just received a large and
very beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, & CO. CO.

Jewelry and Fancy Articles,
Comprising all the latest and most exqui-
site styles of Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings,
Gold Pins, Bracelets, Chains, &c., &c., in very
great variety. Also,
Watch Cases, Pen-Knives, Scissors, Ra-
zors, Sewing Machines, Jet Jewelry, &c., &c.
All well

THE TRIBUNE.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Delivered at the State and House of Representatives.

I congratulate you upon your assembling at the capitol. You have been chosen to legislate for a people whose government accords to them civil and religious liberty, and who are in the enjoyment of an almost unexampled degree of peace and prosperity. The Supreme Being has bountifully blessed us as a people, and it becomes us to be thankful for all the mercies and blessings His has bestowed upon us and humbly to invoke His aid in the discharge of our duty.

The last few years form an interesting and important period in our history. A constitution, having for its fundamental basis the principle that sovereignty in the State resides with the people, will, and that all political power belongs to the people, has been adopted, and the government peacefully and quietly organized under it. The duty of enacting the necessary laws to put it into operation devolved upon the last legislature, and in the course of a long and laborious session, many statutes were passed, some of which are no doubt imperfect and require amendment. You have witnessed their practical operation, and it will not be necessary for me to call your attention to them in detail.

During the last session, a difference, as you are aware, arose between my predecessor in office, on the one hand, and the superintendent of public instruction and the legislature, on the other, upon the question of the liability of the sinking fund, under the provisions of the constitution, for the payment of the interest upon the bonds of the State held by the board of education. A bill was passed, directing the commissioners of the sinking fund to pay the interest, which was vetoed by the executive, and, after full consideration, the legislature again passed a bill to the same effect, which was also vetoed. The question of the liability of the sinking fund, under the provisions of the constitution, for the payment of the interest upon the bonds of the State held by the board of education, is a question of great importance, and it is my duty to call your attention to it.

As the question has heretofore undergone very thorough investigation, and elaborate discussion, I deem it unnecessary, at this time, to dwell upon it, but I desire to state, that as the head of the executive department, and a member of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, I felt constrained, by a conscientious conviction of duty, to differ from the views of my predecessor upon it, and to carry out in good faith the law, so far as the power vested in me, and the resources of the sinking fund would enable me. For this purpose I called a full meeting of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund to be convened on the sixteenth of last month, before whom was laid a statement of the condition of the sinking fund, and I am happy to inform you that the board unanimously passed an order directing the auditor to draw his warrant upon the treasury in favor of the board of education, for the sum of \$67,013.50, the amount of the two installments of interest due upon the bonds before mentioned. This action on the part of the commissioners is regarded as a final settlement of this vexed question, and it is not doubted that the sinking fund will henceforth be held legally and constitutionally bound to meet all future installments of interest upon the education bonds. It was time to the people and to the great future of education that this important question should be definitely settled, and I cannot withhold an expression of satisfaction at the result, which will secure in future the prompt payment of the interest due upon the bonds set apart for the support of common schools.

Before proceeding to report the condition of the sinking fund, I deem it my duty to inform you that my predecessor, with the sanction of the commissioners of the sinking fund, appropriated the sum of \$225,000 of the resources of the sinking fund, in the purchase of \$250,000 of bonds of the State, held by the bank of Kentucky, at an interest of five per cent. per annum, and having no other means to run, before they became due, in order to pay the sum of \$22,500 to interest upon them. This transaction occurred on the 17th of May, 1851. It is not deemed necessary at this time, to repeat the policy of this transaction, as it has been made and cannot be recalled; but it will account for the extraordinary condition of the sinking fund, as disclosed in the following statement of its condition, resources, and liabilities:

The actual and supposed receipts of the sinking fund for the year ending the 10th of October, 1852, including interest on bonds held by individuals and corporations, and by the board of education, and all other sources, \$17,013.50

The actual and supposed amount of disbursements during the same period, including interest on bonds held by individuals and corporations, and by the board of education, and all other expenses, \$17,013.50

Supposed deficit Jan. 1st, '52, \$22,500.00

Estimated disbursements of the sinking fund for the year ending Jan. 1st, '53, including interest on bonds held by individuals and corporations, and by the board of education, and all other expenses, \$17,013.50

Total, \$17,013.50

Balance in sinking fund, \$17,013.50

due from banks, and receipts from all other sources, \$17,013.50

Supposed deficit Jan. 1st, '53, \$22,500.00

Estimated disbursements of the sinking fund for the year ending Jan. 1st, '54, including interest on bonds held by individuals and corporations, and by the board of education, and all other expenses, \$17,013.50

Total, \$17,013.50

Estimated receipts into the sinking fund for the year ending Jan. 1st, '54, including interest on bonds held by individuals and corporations, and by the board of education, and all other sources, \$17,013.50

Supposed deficit Jan. 1st, '54, \$22,500.00

If the liabilities against the treasury should not be increased, or the receipts should not be diminished, the estimates of the auditor show a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October 1853, of the sum of \$110,480.00, all of which, except the sum of \$2,500 retained in the treasury, will be transferred to the sinking fund, as required by law, which will increase its resources for the year ending January 1st, 1854, the sum of \$107,980.00. This sum would liquidate the supposed deficit in the sinking fund on that date, and leave a balance in it of \$804,934.16. It is apparent that after the sinking fund shall have recovered from its present temporary embarrassment, its resources will be amply sufficient to meet promptly the interest of the entire debt of the State. For a detailed account of the management, operations, and resources of this fund, you are referred to the reports of the auditor and commissioners of the sinking fund, which will in due time be laid before you.

I submit a statement of the public debt, in this statement is included the debt due to individuals and corporations, and that due to the board of education. The total amount of the public debt, \$415,000.00

Of bonds bearing a per cent. interest these will fall due in 14 years, the sum of \$241,000.00

In 15 years, 100,000.00

In 20 years, 100,000.00

In 22 years, 100,000.00

Total amount of bonds, \$541,000.00

Of bonds bearing a per cent. interest these will fall due in 14 years, the sum of \$241,000.00

In 15 years, 100,000.00

In 20 years, 100,000.00

In 22 years, 100,000.00

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In 22 years, 100,000.00

Total amount of bonds, \$541,000.00

Of bonds bearing a per cent. interest these will fall due in 14 years, the sum of \$241,000.00

there was transferred to the sinking fund the sum of \$110,480.00

And to school fund, \$110,480.00

It is proper to inform you that there is included in the foregoing statement the sum of \$22,500.00 of the revenue for the fiscal year ending the 10th of October, 1852, and which was paid before the 10th of October, 1851; and that the sum of \$22,500.00 of liabilities properly chargeable against the treasury during the fiscal year ending on the latter day, was not paid for the want of sufficient means in the treasury to meet it, and consequently transferred in the estimates of the auditor, as liabilities against it for the succeeding year, and included in the amount of estimated expenditures for the year ending 10th of October, 1852. Had these liabilities been charged to the treasury for the fiscal year ending 10th of October last, and none of the revenue of the fiscal year ending 10th of October, 1852, had been included in the foregoing estimate, it would have shown a deficit in the treasury on the 10th of October last of the sum of \$103,835.07, which very nearly corresponds with the estimated condition of the treasury, made in a special report of the present auditor, and which will go on to fulfill the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

Amongst the grand and enduring objects to which all men, of all parties, in all time, may devote their earnest energies, this one, of the universal education of mankind, is surely conspicuous. We have entered on this glorious race with all that ardor which distinguishes our people; and I will not allow myself to doubt that all we have yet accomplished, great as it is, is but an earnest of the good and perfect work which we have proposed to ourselves. One of the most pleasing parts of my official duty will be to co-operate in this noble and beneficent design.

Many questions, connected with the general organization and practical working of the common school system, it is to be presumed, will come under discussion during the present session of the legislature, on that part of the report of the commissioners to revise the statute laws. Without entering into any details, I respectfully suggest that the greatest hindrance to the progress of the common school system, as far as the State is concerned, is the want of a sufficient number of teachers, and the want of a sufficient number of school houses. It is my duty to call your attention to these two points, and to suggest that the legislature should take prompt action upon them.

It will be seen, by reference to the auditor's report, that the increase in the valuation of real property in the commonwealth, in 1851 over the year 1850, is \$17,700,495.00, making an increase of revenue of \$32,854.66. For the year ending 10th October, 1852, it is estimated by the auditor that the receipts into the treasury, from all sources will be \$602,838.46. The auditor states, that if the legislature should sit longer than ninety days, this sum of \$22,500.00, (supposed amount due from the treasury,) will be increased at the rate of \$500.00 per day, and if the session should be less than ninety days this amount will be diminished at the same rate. The auditor further states that he has made no estimate in the supposed expenditures for the purchase of law books, of various kinds, which are required under certain contingencies, by an act of the legislature, approved 24th March, 1851, to be furnished to justices of the peace and county judges, and that it is presumed they will cost several thousand dollars.

The present condition of the finances of the State requires that those to whom the people have delegated, for the time being, the management of the government, should exercise the most rigid economy. Whilst I would be very far from recommending, or even encouraging, any course which might be deemed parsimonious, economy in appropriating the public money, together with a strict accountability of all public officers entrusted with its management, should be observed.

It is estimated by the auditor that the receipts into the treasury from all sources for the year ending 10th of October, 1853, not including the amount received to the credit of the sinking and school fund, will be \$356,060.00. And that the expenditures for the same year, including deficit of the previous year, and not including payments made for sinking fund and school fund, will be \$245,520.00.

Balance in treasury, 10th of October, 1853, \$110,480.00

You are referred to the report of the treasurer for a statement of the treasury department during the past year. In view of the present embarrassed condition of the finances, as the legislature will not assemble again for two years to come, it may become necessary, before that time, to resort to a loan to supply the treasury, or sinking fund, or both, to meet any contingency which may arise, in order to preserve the public credit. I therefore recommend that the governor be authorized to negotiate a temporary loan, if necessary, in the meantime, for that purpose, to be used or not, as the exigencies of the case may require, unless the general assembly should prefer to resort to some other means to raise the amount necessary to liquidate the deficit.

The educational interests of the state will demand your attention. The common school system is being rapidly extended, and the number of schools and scholars is steadily increasing. The

people of every part of the state are deeply interested in, and attached to, the cause of common school education. The education of the children of the state is an object of the very first importance. The wise provisions of the constitution, protecting the school interest, have placed the system on a firmer and stronger basis than it has ever heretofore occupied. It becomes you as the guardians of this great and vital interest of the people, to cherish and protect it, and to see that none of its revenues, provided by the existing laws, are withheld or diverted. The prompt payment of all its revenues is necessary to its successful maintenance.

The progress which the system has made during the past year, is most encouraging to the friends of common schools, and gratifying to the friends of morality, virtue, and intelligence. If it should continue to receive the fostering care of the state—which I do not doubt—we will in a few years have a system of common schools permanently established, extended its blessings to every child in the commonwealth—a system worthy of Kentucky, and worthy of the age in which we live. It is to be hoped that it has passed through its last and severest trial, and that it will go on to fulfill the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

Amongst the grand and enduring objects to which all men, of all parties, in all time, may devote their earnest energies, this one, of the universal education of mankind, is surely conspicuous. We have entered on this glorious race with all that ardor which distinguishes our people; and I will not allow myself to doubt that all we have yet accomplished, great as it is, is but an earnest of the good and perfect work which we have proposed to ourselves. One of the most pleasing parts of my official duty will be to co-operate in this noble and beneficent design.

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It is stated that no interruption to the progress of the usefulness of the institution will be caused by the event. I am informed by the president of the institution that it is in contemplation to erect another building, and that the trustees consider it expedient to procure a larger amount of land than that connected with the building recently destroyed, and for this purpose they request permission to sell the present land and to purchase elsewhere. I recommend such legislation as may be necessary to enable the president and trustees to accomplish that object. I invite your attention to the annual report of the president and trustees of the institution, which will in due time be laid before you.

Under the provisions of the constitution the question of internal improvement, so far as the further investment of the revenues of the State is concerned, is regarded as settled. All that can be now done is to keep the works in which the state has investments in repair, exercising economy in the expenditures for that purpose. I refer you to the report of the president of the board of internal improvement for a statement of the condition of the public works.

I call your attention to the affairs of the Penitentiary. The number of persons in confinement on the 20th day of October, 1851, as shown by the report of the keeper to the last legislature, was one hundred and fifty-nine. Received into the prison from the 29th day of October, 1850, to the 10th day of October, 1851, ninety-five—making two hundred fifty-four. The number discharged during the same time was seventy-eight, escaped five; leaving in confinement on the 10th day of October, 1851, one hundred and seventy-one. Of this number there are one hundred and fifty-four white males, and seventeen colored males. I refer you to the annual report of the keeper and agent for a statement of the management of the affairs of the prison for the past year.

The reasons which induced the convention to fix the first Monday in November, as the day for the meeting of the General Assembly have, it is believed, ceased to exist. For the first session or two after the adoption of the constitution it was proper that it should meet at an earlier period than formerly, on account of the numerous enactments necessarily required to put the new government into operation. Hereafter the sessions will not possess more than ordinary importance; all matters of legislation arising in the future, can be as well attended to at one time as another, and the proper management of the fiscal concerns of the State would be better secured if the legislature met at a later period. The time at which the fiscal year of the revenue and sinking fund departments expires, and the school year ends, renders it almost impossible for the proper officers to make satisfactory reports to the legislature of the important trusts confided to them; and I therefore recommend that the time of the meeting of the General Assembly be changed to some day in the latter part of December.

The commissioners appointed to revise the statute laws made a partial report to the legislature at its last session, and the statutes, so far as then reported, were passed to take effect on the 1st day of July, 1852. Another and perhaps final report of the revision of the statutes will be made by them to you, which, if adopted, should go into effect at the time with those already enacted. These, with the code of practice passed at the last session, are legal reforms, required by the constitution, from which it has been expected much good will result to the country. The code has been in operation since the first of August last, and a sufficient length of time, it is believed, has not elapsed to afford a full and fair trial of its merits, and for this reason, if there existed no other, it ought not in my judgment to be repealed.

It will be your duty to lay off the State into congressional districts, in such manner as shall be fair and just towards the citizens of every section of the commonwealth. The dark and lowering clouds that recently threatened the existence of the union of the states of this glorious confederacy are happily passing away. Kentucky is the firm and devoted friend of the union; and is for maintaining inviolate and carrying out, in strictness and in truth, in letter and in spirit, the compromise measures passed by the last Congress of the United States. She acknowledges the high and innumerable blessings which the union, under the national constitution, confers on each and all the States, and holds that all the provisions and guarantees of that sacred instrument are binding upon each and all. She invites no aggression, and places the cause of the union on the binding obligations of the federal constitution; and declares to the citizens of all the States, that good faith, in strictly and justly carrying out the provisions of the constitution, is essential to its preservation. The general government is one of limited powers, and it was never designed that it should interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, and every attempt on the part of the national government to interfere with the right of property, or abridge the free exercise or control of property in the States, is a violation of the national compact, and an encroachment upon the sovereignty of the States—nor has Congress the right to interfere with the question of slavery in the territories; it is a matter of domestic concernment, and its settlement should be left exclusively to the people of the territories.

It is deeply to be regretted that a portion of the citizens of some of the Northern States of the confederacy have resisted, and attempted to resist, the execution of the fugitive slave law. All forcible acts of resistance to the execution of the laws are treason against the United States, and those who advise, aid, or abet such resistance, are traitors to the constitution, and enemies to the best interests of the Republic. It is to be hoped that a rigorous prosecution and punishment of such offenders will cause the constitution and laws to be respected, and that their execution will no longer be resisted from any quarter. Kentucky expects from her sister States a faithful and impartial execution of the laws, and while she most clearly acknowledges and accords to the Northern States all the guarantees of the constitution, she de-

mands that none of the guarantees of that sacred instrument be withheld from the South.

Happily for the cause of the union, and for the cause of human liberty, the factious, whose baneful teaching threatened the existence of the union, have been rebuked by the potential voice of the people, in every part of the Republic.

So far, the constitution and the union have fulfilled their high destinies. Under them we have grown from a weak to a strong power, distinguished alike in the arts of peace and war. Our progress in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, art, and science, has no parallel in the history of nations. In a little over sixty years, our people have increased from four to nearly twenty-four millions—we have grown from thirteen to thirty-one sovereign States. Our territories have been widely extended—our domain now reaches from ocean to ocean, and, every where, over our broad land, our people are protected in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, by the strong and broad shield of constitutional law. We are indebted to the constitution and the union for the countless blessings we have enjoyed as a nation, and for the proud and enviable stand we have assumed amongst the nations of the earth; and, under the auspices of Heaven, and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union.

L. W. POWELL.
November 4th, 1851.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
The subscriber very respectfully informs his former patrons and the public, that he has again returned to Danville, for the purpose of re-opening his

Instrumental Music School,
In which, as formerly, lessons will be given on any instrument desired. All that is necessary for him, in this community, where he has had so many classes, and given such universal satisfaction, to merely state the fact, and refer to his old patrons, to induce him a large class. His school was again opened on Tuesday last, in one of Dr. Jackson's rooms, and all who wish to unite with the class can still have an opportunity by calling on him at his room.

SAMUEL E. COINSKY.
Oct 31, '51

Let Attention be paid to this!
All those indebted to the late firm of Boring & Ficklin, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and pay up. It is well known that one of the firm, who is now in the State in a very short time, will render a full settlement of the old firm's liabilities. We hope none will neglect this notice.

BENJ. BOLING,
WM. FICKLIN.
Oct 31, '51

"By Industry we Thrive."
FASHIONABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES.

O'NEILL & THOREL
RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and the public generally that they have received a large supply of the

Finest French Calkins,
Together with all other material necessary for the manufacture of

BOOTS AND SHOES
Of every description, in the most superior and fashionable styles. Being both practical workmen, and using none but the very best material, they feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who may patronize them. They will in all cases sell at the lowest possible prices, and purchasers, and all others who may desire it, are invited to call and examine specimens of their work.

REFURGE BOOTS AND SHOES
made to order in the best style and on reasonable terms.

O'NEILL & THOREL.
Oct 31, '51

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
BEING determined to leave Danville, I am desirous of selling my

HOUSE AND LOT.
Just outside the limits of Danville, adjoining the College grounds, on the Harroburg turnpike. It is unnecessary to give a description of the property, as those wishing to purchase, will of course see the premises before doing so. The house is large enough for a good sized family, and has almost every convenience. A bargain can be had, certain.

WM. FICKLIN.
Oct 31, '51

POST NOTICE.
OWING to the incoming of hunters and the opening of game, all sportsmen are hereby warned not to hunt in future on my farm. And should any persons prove so wanton as to disregard this notice, they may rely upon being prosecuted to the extent of the law.

C. S. T. WORTHINGTON.
Bayles, Oct 31, '51

BRACELET FOUND.
A 7 AS found a short time since, by a black boy, a MORNING BRACELET, which the owner can get by calling at this office, describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

TRIUNE OFFICE.
Oct 31, '51

NEW STOCK!
"Small Profits and Quick Sales."

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c. &c.
The subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and the public that he has now on hand (and is still manufacturing) the largest and best stock of

Saddlery and Harness
Ever offered for sale in Danville—embracing

Pad, Quilted, Spanish and Plain Saddles, of every description.

Carriage, Buggy, Stage and Wagon Harness; Riding Bridles, Whips, &c.

Together with a good supply of Saddlery Hardware, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. Purchasers are invited to call and see my present stock, as I feel confident of giving satisfaction. I use none but the best materials, employ none but the best workmen, and will sell at the lowest possible prices.

"Country Produce, Lumber &c., taken in exchange for work at cash prices."

N. E.—REPAIRING done at cash prices.
S. P. BARRETT.
Danville, Oct 31, 1851

Office Lexington & Danville Railroad Company.
OCTOBER 8, 1851.

ORDERED that a call be made for Two Dollars on each share of the Stock of the Company, to be paid within 30 days to C. Rodes, Treasurer, at Danville, or P. E. Yeiser, Collector, at Lexington, By order of the Board.

J. BARBOUR, President.
Oct 17, '51.

5,000 SPOTTED REGALIAS, in store and for sale by
J. L. SMITH.
Oct 24, '51

NEW GOODS!

WE would inform our old customers that we are now receiving a large assortment of

Seasonable Dry Goods,
Which were selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be sold on the most favorable terms. We have all the latest styles, and cordially invite the public to an examination of our stock. Our supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,
is large and well assorted, and as we intend to sell at the lowest possible prices, purchasers will find it to their interest to call and see us. Remember, it is no trouble whatever to show our Goods.

BLOOMINGDALE & LUCAS
Sept 26, '51

CASH FOR HIDES!
I WILL pay for Beef Hides, in my Tan Yard in Danville, in Cash, Leather or Coarse Shoes, 5 cents per lb. for Hides weighing under 30 lbs.; 30 and over 4 cents per lb. Also, I will still continue to tan on the shares, and will sell the Leather very low. I will sell Coarse Shoes at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair.

S. S. MOORE.
Danville, Oct 10, '51

Fashionable Tailoring.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed the Tailoring Business in Danville, and is now prepared to cut and make to order every description of Gentlemen's Apparel, in the latest and most fashionable styles. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and feels confident of giving satisfaction.

His Shop is on Third Street, nearly opposite the Tribune Printing Office.
A. C. GENTRY.
Oct 24, '51

Strayed or Stolen.
ON Wednesday night last, the 15th inst., from New Providence Meeting-house, one BAY MARE, 6 years old, about 16 hands high, rides and works well, has no particular marks, except her nose a little crooked and marks of the gear. She had on when taken a saddle and bridle, the saddle black quilted and pretty much worn; three shoes on, two of them before. Any person having taken or sold Mare, or giving such information as will enable me to get her, shall be liberally rewarded; and if stolen I will give \$50 for the Mare and Thief.

JERIL B. SMITH.
Danville, Oct 24, '51

Wool, Feathers, and Rags.
WANTED immediately to fill orders.—The following market prices will be paid in articles in our line for

15,000 lbs. good new Feathers; 25,000 " do clean Washed Wool; 50,000 " do do Rags.
Oct 10 JONA. NICHOLS & CO.

Just Received
At A. No. 1, King's Place,
A large and handsome

FALL & WINTER GOODS!
J. M. NICHOLS very respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to his present stock of New Goods, which equals, both in quality and quantity, any he has ever imported. His stock embraces everything usually found in Dry Goods Houses, and all the latest and most fashionable patterns. To the Ladies, he offers great inducements in the way of Fine DRESS GOODS, of which he has a large and beautiful assortment.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; HATS and CAPS; BOOTS AND SHOES. He invites the people of Danville and the surrounding country to call and examine his Goods, which will be sold on as favorable terms as they can be purchased elsewhere.



DANVILLE, KY.: FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1851.

For President in 1852, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, OF KENTUCKY.

Governor's Message.—We return our acknowledgments to our kind friend, Col. A. G. Hodges, of the Commonwealth, for an advance copy of Gov. Powell's first annual message, which, to the exclusion of much other matter, we today place before our readers. We have but little room for comment upon the message, which we regard as at least commendable for its directness and brevity. The Governor gives a plain, and, we think, satisfactory statement of the affairs of the State, makes his recommendations in good style, and closes his business-like document with some very patriotic remarks on the subject of the Union. He says very little on the subject of internal improvements, and not a word about the numerous railroad enterprises in different parts of our State—Whether this silence may be regarded as springing from opposition to such works, or not, we are not prepared to say, but a few words of encouragement to the enterprising citizens of our Commonwealth, would have cost him nothing, but on the contrary would have raised him in the estimation of all progressive people, and might have been of some advantage to the work in question. With this exception, we regard the message as a very good one, but leave our readers to judge of its merits for themselves.

The Columbians.—This unrivalled company of vocalists gave their first concert in this place on Wednesday evening last, and notwithstanding the weather was unfavorable, they had a good audience. When they visited our city more than a year ago, we expressed our belief that they were the best singers we had ever heard, and, though since then we have listened to much fine vocal music, we have the same opinion to advance now. There is a melodious sweetness, and a touching softness about their "harmonious sounds, long drawn out," which few vocalists possess. Their selections of songs is excellent, and while several of their pieces are calculated to amuse, many of them go straight to the hearts of the auditory. No lover of pure, refined music, who has the opportunity, should fail to hear them.

Premiums for Hogs.—The auction of hog fenders is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Jackson, Owsley & Co., Louisville.

Pork Packing.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Wait & Withers, who have an excellent and commodious pork packing establishment on Cumberland River, near Somerset, Ky. They are both clever, accommodating business gentlemen, and persons who entrust them with their packing, may rely upon having it done in the best manner.

We publish in another column, some interesting news from Mexico.

See the new advertisements in today's paper. We have no room for particularizing, but read them all.

Water Cure.—Invaluable will of course notice the advertisement of the "Crab Orchard Springs Water Cure." We have long known Dr. White as a perfect gentleman and a skillful and successful physician, and we believe no place is better suited for a hydropathic establishment than the Crab Orchard Springs.

Thanksgiving Day.—We publish in another column the proclamation of Governor Powell, fixing upon Thursday, the 27th of the present month as a day of Thanksgiving. It is understood that the Governors of all the States will select that day, and thus make it a day of general Thanksgiving throughout the Union.

Later intelligence from Europe has been received at New York. The most important news is a further decline in cotton; Kossuth's arrival at Gibraltar in the U. S. steamer Mississippi, and his probable departure for England in another vessel; the resignation of the French ministry, and the probable sentence by the Spanish government of the Cuba prisoners to hard labor in the mines.

Hon. Geo. Robertson, who has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives filled the same office about twenty-five years ago, and will make an able and efficient presiding officer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.—The Maysville Eagle recommends that a Convention be held at Frankfort, some time this winter, to take into consideration some general system of internal improvements in this State. This suggestion is an excellent one, and we are glad to see it so heartily responded to by the press in every part of the State. The deliberations of such a convention could not but be productive of the most beneficial and telling results. We shall have much to say on this subject when we have more room.

We learn from the Lexington papers that the Lexington Insurance Company, so long regarded as one of the safest in the country, has suspended payment. The amount of its liabilities is not yet ascertained, but it is thought to be large. It is generally believed that its insolvency may be dated back as long as the great fire in St. Louis, and if this is the case, its failure is a sad one. The Company has, within the last two years, paid out upwards of one million of dollars, and its losses have lately been so great as to render the failure unavoidable. We understand that several of our citizens sustain considerable losses by this unlooked for calamity.

THE CUBAN DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.—The special correspondent from Washington of the Philadelphia North American, states that the answer of our Government in regard to the Cuban affairs was directed especially to France, which, besides making unpalatable representations on that subject, ordered a portion of her public marine to scour the coasts of the United States, therefore at once offending the National dignity and encroaching upon the National right. The English recorded, or at least approved the policy of France, is true, as already stated, and therefore the reply appears as directly to one as to the other Government. Those who have the best means of knowing, speak of Mr. Crittenden's despatch in reference to this interference as infinitely worthy of the American character. It will, of course, be called for on the morning of Congress.

LOUISVILLE MARKET, Nov. 4.—Market continues dull. Small orders for hogs and Rye sold at 13¢ and 6¢, Pittsburgh coal retailing at 30¢ bushel. Small sales of Flour at \$3.30. Wheat \$5.60. Rio Coffee \$16.00. Sugar \$6.60.

LARGE HOG.—Mr. W. H. Seyton, of Sussex county, Del., has raised this season, a hog eight feet in length from the nose to the tip of the tail; six feet five inches around the body, and twenty nine inches across the shoulders.

Obstruction of Railways—Murder.—H. L. Brooks is now on trial for murder in the court of Cleveland, Ohio, for placing an obstruction on the railway track, which threw off the cars and killed a man.

We see it stated that one of the famous Crittenden's command, after his separation from Major Kelly, is still alive, and at last accounts, was in the Hospital at Havana. This man is David Gano, of New York. He is the sole survivor of that gallant and unfortunate band.

The proposition for a railroad from Covington to Louisville meets with much favor, and will doubtless be made.

Great Fire in New Orleans.—It is announced in a telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, under date of the 3d inst., that two very disastrous fires had occurred in that city, destroying the custom house and contents, and several stores and buildings. The loss is stated at near seven hundred thousand dollars.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Cherokee arrived at New York, from Chagres, on Saturday evening last.

The election of the Locofoco ticket for State officers and Congressmen is confirmed. Biggers majority for Governor is about 1,500. The mines are said to still be yielding abundantly, and new discoveries of rich mines are being made.

A terrible fight had taken place at Chagres before the Cherokee left, between the natives of the Isthmus and the Americans, which resulted in the loss of many lives, principally among the Americans who were overpowered by the force of numbers. The Government will doubtless promptly interfere to prevent a recurrence of similar scenes of outrage.

The steamship Franklin arrived at New York on Sunday last from Havre and Southampton. The most important feature in her news is the report that the Austrian Minister in London had received instructions from his government to break off all diplomatic relations on the event of Lord Palmerston giving audience to Kossuth.

The first newspaper tolerated in Virginia was in 1580; the subscription was \$50 per annum for one copy; advertisements of moderate length were inserted for ten dollars the first week, and seven dollars for each succeeding week.

Mr. Webster reached Washington on Monday last, and immediately resumed the duties of his office.

Kentucky Legislature.—The Legislature met on Monday last. The Senate was called to order by Hon. Jno. B. Thompson, Lieut. Governor, who rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS: It is unnecessary in commencing my duties as Speaker of this body, to indulge in any lengthy exhortation in regard to the preservation of order and decorum in all our proceedings. Expedition in business, and harmony of intercourse, absolutely demand a line of conduct which will befit the Representatives of an enlightened people and the legislators of a great Commonwealth. Without an attempt on your part to accelerate business, any exertion of my own would prove worse than useless. Let us then, with one accord, strive to discharge our duty in a manner agreeable to those we represent, and may our own deliberations be marked with a spirit of dignity and forbearance befitting our positions. That such will be the course pursued by all, and that our labors may have a happy issue, is my sincere desire. All the members were present at the roll call except Messrs. Haley and Percifull.

J. Russell Hawkins was elected Clerk. **E. S. Brown** was elected Assistant Clerk by the following vote:—Brown 20; Tifford 16.

J. D. McClure was unanimously chosen Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Fenwick was elected Door-keeper, over Keene, Norwood, and Conn. Resolutions were then adopted appointing the usual committees to inform the House and the Governor of the organization of the Senate, and requesting the papers of the different Churches in Frankfort to open the Senate each morning with prayer.

The House was called to order by Mr. Thos. J. Helm, Clerk of the last session. The election of Speaker being the first business in order, the following named gentlemen were put in nomination for that office: Geo. R. McKee (nominated by Mr. Anderson), James P. Bates, Chas. G. Wintersmith, and Joshua P. Bullitt. After the third ballot was taken without a choice, the name of Mr. Bates was withdrawn, and Mr. Norwin Green (L. C.) put in nomination. Before a fourth vote was taken, the House adjourned to Tuesday morning.

On Tuesday morning the House organized without much delay. Hon. Geo. Robertson, of Fayette, was elected Speaker over Mr. Norwin Green, of Henry, by a vote of 49 to 43.

Thos. J. Helm was unanimously re-elected Clerk.

Mr. McCorkle was chosen Assistant Clerk over Mr. E. R. Smith and J. B. Herndon.

Richard R. Bowling was elected Door-keeper. His opponents were C. S. Frederici, Wm. R. Campbell, and J. P. Cornell.

Joseph Gray was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

All the officers of both Senate and House are Wings except the Door-keepers.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a resolution was passed on motion of Hon. Ben. Hardin, that a committee of ten, one from each Congressional District, be appointed to prepare and report a bill laying off the State into Congressional Districts.

On motion of Hon. M. D. McHenry, a resolution was passed that the clerk prepare numbers, that Senators may draw and ascertain who shall hold terms of two years, and who for four, as required by the Constitution.

The drawing was postponed until Wednesday at 11 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Irwin.

THE CHRISTIANA AFFAIR.—We learn that on the 24th ult., in the District Court of the United States, Philadelphia, the grand jury returned thirty-seven true bills against the persons engaged in the late tragedy at Christiana. The bills charge them, first, with obstructing the officers in arresting the fugitives; second, with rescuing the fugitives; third, with attempting to rescue the fugitives; fourth, with aiding the fugitives to escape, fifth, with harboring and concealing the fugitives; sixth, with obstructing Edward Gorsuch in arresting the fugitives; and lastly, with aiding the fugitives to escape from Edward Gorsuch.

A QUEER LAW CASE.—The Springfield (Ky.) Mercury gives an account of a strange suit recently brought before Judge Hays in Washington county. It seems that a man's wife died a few years ago, leaving an infant a few hours old. The father gave the child to an unmarried sister-in-law to raise, telling her that she might have it. Within the past two years, the father has married again, and demands his child, now an interesting little girl; the demand is refused. The father then enters suit for his child. Judge Hays, after hearing the evidence on both sides, together with the arguments, pro and con, decided that the child belonged to the young lady. She is said to have walked off with her precious charge, as proud as a hen with one chicken.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—The Covington Union (La.) says that Mr. Clay's late letter "is purely Democratic," while the Louisville Democrat calls it "a strong dose of Federalism." A slight difference that, and not so very slight either.

A Washington despatch dated Nov. 3, says: "It is rumored that Chevalier Hulseman, the Austrian minister, has informed Mr. Webster, that he has received orders to withdraw as soon as Kossuth is received as the guest of the United States and the people of the United States."

Mr. Rives, the American Minister to France has been recalled.

Ex-President Tyler has written a letter to the Spanish Minister, Don Caldon de la Barca, invoking his influence with the home government for the release of the unfortunate prisoners of the Cuban expedition. The letter is ably written, and shows cogent reasons why the clemency of the crown should be extended to those hapless young men.

"MACHINE EDITORIAL."—The yellow fever is prevailing in Mobile, the Maysville Post Boy has been discontinued, the balloon ascension at Lexington takes place to-morrow, and the Columbians are "some" singers, sure.

The Circus is coming. Mr. Clay was at Frankfort on Monday, so was Gen. Butler, and the engineer of the railroad has recommended surveying. The Ky. Flag has been removed to Newport, the Harrodsburg Ploughboy now appears regularly, and Mulloney says that the people who do not believe in purgatory may go farther and fare worse.

The river has risen at Pitsburg, Clark's Run remains fordable, Potatoes are selling at 50 cents in Louisville, "Dick" Bolting is elected Door-keeper of the House, we are pressed for room, and if our readers want more machine editorial they may make it for themselves.

The London Times has private advices which inform it that Lord Stuart had obtained intelligence from Vienna, that an attempt to assassinate Kossuth would be made at his landing in Southampton, and that two females had left the Austrian capital for the express purpose of making an attempt upon the life of the illustrious fugitive, at Southampton. Great preparations were to be taken by the authorities of Southampton to frustrate the Satanic designs of these fanatic women.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered a diamond breast-pin to be given to each of the policemen who were on duty at the Russian jewelry department of the World's Fair.

All persons designing to send emigrants to Liberia in the next emigration from Kentucky, in January next, are requested to inform the Agent, Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort, Ky., as soon as possible. The papers published in Kentucky will all the Colonization Society by publishing this notice.

Ministers were excluded from witnessing the ceremony of removing the remains of Stephen Girard to the sarcophagus, at Girard College under an injunction of the will that no preacher or ecclesiastic of any sect whatever should be permitted at any time to enter the premises of the College. Great care is taken, it is said, to carry out this clause of the will.

The publication of the Maysville Post Boy has been discontinued at Maysville, and will be removed to some other point, where the editor says he will be secure in his property.

Gov. Powell has increased the reward offered for the apprehension of Bates to \$400.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.—It is a custom, now time-honored in our country—a custom eminently befitting a free Christian people singularly favored of God—to set apart, annually, by public authority, a day of thanksgiving and prayer, as a public recognition of the great and manifold blessings which a Beneficent Providence has bestowed upon us.

The year, now drawing to its close, has exhibited no less numerous nor important grounds for public thanksgiving than any former year in the history of the Commonwealth. The blessings of civil and religious freedom have continued to be enjoyed by our people in their fullest measure. The public tranquility—notwithstanding the excitement necessarily growing out of organic change in the government—has not even been threatened. The bonds which unite this Commonwealth in glorious confederacy with sister Commonwealths—though having been tested to the utmost by sectional excitements of unwarranted violence, from opposite extremes—remain unimpaired in their strength. The honor of our country has been preserved unimpaired, and the influence of the example has been extended among the nations of the earth. The "Pestilence, that walketh in darkness," has been permitted merely to indicate its presence within our borders, leaving our people, generally, to rejoice in the blessings of health. The fruits of the earth in unmeasured abundance have repaid the toils of the husbandman, and all the branches of industry and enterprise have met with a due reward. Physical, intellectual, and moral improvement, has made evident advance among our people.

Deeming it proper, therefore, that public and universal demonstration should be made of our gratitude to Almighty God for blessings so various and so beneficent.

J. LAZARUS W. POWELL, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby recommend to the people of Kentucky the observance of Thursday, the 27th day of November, 1851, as a day of THANKSGIVING.

GIVING: and request that on that day the ordinary pursuit of business be suspended, in order to allow unrestricted attendance, in all who may be so disposed, upon assemblages for public prayer, thanksgiving and praise.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of October, 1851, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

L. W. POWELL.

By the Governor:

D. MENWETTER, Secretary of State.

Affairs on the Rio Grande.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 30th. We have news from Northern Mexico up to the 22d inst. The revolution is still progressing, and affairs look promising for the insurgents. A small party of Carvajal's troops having been fired upon at Matamoros, they rushed into the city and seized the Customhouse, but were afterwards compelled to retire with a loss of three men. The loss of the Mexicans in this skirmish is said to have been heavy.

Carvajal is hourly expecting large reinforcements, and has made preparations for storming Matamoros on the following morning. A large body of Mexican reinforcements from Tampico and Vera Cruz had arrived at Matamoros, but hearing that there was a detachment of 200 Texans between them and Matamoros, concluded not to proceed any further.

Many of the United States troops had deserted and joined Carvajal's troops. A later report says that Matamoros was captured on Friday or Saturday.

Interesting from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2, P. M. The steamer Isabella arrived at midnight on Saturday from Havana and Key West, with dates to the 30th ult. We learn from Havana that Mr. Thrasher, late editor of the Fair Industrial, was on the 20th ult. committed to the fortress of Punta, and placed in a damp, unhealthy dungeon, in solitary confinement. He is charged with receiving letters in cipher, and with being connected in the late invasion. He denies all knowledge of these letters. It is currently reported in Havana that he had been tried, condemned and sentenced to the mines.

The Savannah Republican contains a letter from Mr. Owen, Consul at Havana, stating that he has received no official notice of his recall. He requests the public not to judge him until fully heard. He asks nothing on the score of mercy but conceives that he has a right to justice.

The U. S. ship Ceyenne was at Havana. All on board were in good health.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2. The steamer Fairly, from Brazos Santiago, has arrived with dates from Matamoros to the 30th ult. The insurgents had obtained possession of the western portion of the city, and were in four blocks of the main plaza. The Government troops were provided with artillery and would hold out until the last. They were daily expecting reinforcements. The loss of the Mexicans was 150 killed and wounded. Gen. Avalos was among the latter. The insurgents lost 3 killed and 15 wounded. Among them were Capt. Ford and Wardwell, American Consul. Mr. Longstreet, an American merchant, was killed. Two very disastrous fires have occurred in this city, destroying the custom house and contents of several stores and blocks of buildings. Loss near 700,000.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday morning last, the 4th inst., at the residence of J. P. Cowan, by the Rev. Dr. J. Jones, Mr. W. A. HARRIS to Mrs. S. J. DANCE—all of this place.

MARRIED.—On the 25th ult., at Forest Retreat, Nicholas county, Ky., by the Rev. P. W. Gruelle, Dr. Wm. H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Winchester, to Miss NANCY M. DAVENPORT, granddaughter of Ex-Governor Metcalf, of Nicholas county.

DIED.—In this place, on Thursday last, CHARLES H., aged about 2 years, and on Monday last, LESLIE, aged about 5 years—sons of JAMES and ELIZA KENNARD.

A 4 or 6 horse Wagon and Horses for sale, cheap! nov 7 Applxat THIS OFFICE.

To the Good People East of Salt River, in Boyle County!

NOTICE, in all kindness and humility, is hereby given, that I have waited in person, and at their residences in said county, upon a majority of the Tax Payers in the district above named, for one or more times, and have been particularly where the pocket is concerned, to see any one with saddle-bags, be he Doctor, Sheriff, or Constable, riding up to one's door, (and equally painful to the rider.) I take this method of informing my friends that I shall be happy to meet them from day to day, until the first day of December next, at the office of Boyle & Anderson, in the town of Danville, for the purpose of receiving the County Revenue.

PAUL J. DUNPHY, Deputy.

For Geo. W. Dunphy, S. B. C.

Danville, Nov. 7, '51

Stray Bay Horse.

STRAYED or was taken from where he was killed in Danville, on Monday evening, the 25th of October, a BAY HORSE, 15 hands high, shod all round, 7 or 8 years old, no particular marks or spots about him recollected. Any information to aid me in getting my Horse will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

G. B. COOPER.

Hustonsville, Nov. 6, '51

CASH FOR HIDES, AND LEATHER FOR CASH!

THE highest price will be given for Hides delivered at the old Danville Tan-Yard, where a general assortment of Leather can be had.

E. YEISER.

For Cows & Yeiser.

3,000 lbs. Good Tallow.

For sale, by JONA. NICHOLS & CO.

WANTED! KEYS OF LARD, for which the keys will be furnished at the N. M. MOTH GROCERY.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS WATER CURE.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public, and especially the afflicted, that he has procured the services of **DR. JAS. B. WHITE** As a Hydropathic Physician, who has been engaged for twenty years in the Practice of Medicine, and for the last seven years exclusively the water cure, and Practising the Water Cure Treatment, with fine success. This establishment is so well known to require a minute description, having been a place of great resort for years. It is also situated in proximity to speak of the great variety of Mineral Water which abounds here, and is known to be of the best in the world. The Springs are open for the accommodation of visitors throughout the year, and are accessible by the Nashville Roads direct to Lexington, through Lancaster, and by Danville to Louisville. Owing to the principal Springs, persons coming to use the Waters on the Hydropathic Treatment, it is expected will stop at the Crab Orchard Springs, where every attention will be given. In a word, all the natural requisites for such an establishment are here found in abundance—pure Mountain Spring Water, fine walks and drives for amusement, and an abundance of every kind of food and wine for the health-seeking invalid.

Each Patient will be required to furnish 2 or 3 good large blankets; 2 good comforters; 2 strong sheets; half dozen towels; 3 yards cotton cloth for bandages; one pint syringe, and every attention necessary for the comfort and quick relief of the patient will be rendered by **P. H. DAVENPORT,** Proprietor.

JAS. B. WHITE, Attending Physician.

DR. WHITE will attend to the Practice of Medicine in the adjacent neighborhood at the usual rates, and by regular Physicians. Office at Crab Orchard Springs.

Crab Orchard, Nov. 6, '51

PORK PACKING.

THE undersigned have been at considerable expense in preparing and fitting up a Pork Packing Establishment on Cumberland River, 5 miles from Somerset, Ky., where they will be pleased to

RM and Pack Pork

For all persons who may see fit to call on them. They are prepared to pack on as good terms as it can be done in Louisville or elsewhere. We have the best of Coppers, and can furnish any reasonable number of Barrels that may be wanted.

WAIT & WITHERS.

Somerset, Ky., Nov. 7, '51

Premium on Hogs!

AT the suggestion of several Fenders, the undersigned offer the following Premium on lots of HOGS slaughtered at their Pork House the approaching season:

For the best lot of not less than 500 Hogs, a handsome SILVER PITCHER.

For the best lot of not less than 250 Hogs, a handsome SILVER CREAM PITCHER.

The lots to be entered lots as given to the Pork House.

The Premiums will be awarded on the first day of January next, when the weight, &c. of each lot containing for the Premiums will be made public.

JACKSON, OWSLEY & CO.

Louisville, Nov. 6, '51—Courier

RETAIL TAILORING

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Main-Street, Danville, Ky.

LEVYSON & BRO. would respectfully inform the citizens of Danville and the surrounding country, that they have just opened a large and well assorted stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of the best and most fashionable styles, consisting of Coats, various prices; Coats of all kinds and patterns; Pants of every description of reasonable quality; A large assortment of fashionable and every thing else usually found in a regular Merchant Tailoring and Gentleman's General Furnishing Establishment. Their stock is all of the best material and workmanship, and will be warranted.

They also have on hand a large and fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, all of which they will either sell to be made up by others, or will make up to order themselves in any style desired.

They select a suit from all who may desire to obtain Cheap and Fashionable Clothing, as they are determined to sell cheaper than such articles ever were sold in this place. All work made to order will be warranted to fit or no sale.

L. LEVYSON & BRO.

Danville, Nov. 6

WILL EXHIBIT AT DANVILLE, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1851.

Doors open at 11 and 6 o'clock. Performances commence at 2 and 7 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents; Children and Servants 25 cents.

THE characteristics of this establishment

consist of the largest collection of theatrical, dramatic and dramatic talent ever collected in one traveling company.

Music, Drama and Housewifery. Being here concentrated into one grand three-fold combination, in which Music, Melodrama, Equestrian, Spectacle, Pantomime, Farce and Tragedy, mimes, ballet, and every thing else that is new and extraordinary, are all combined and delighting the spectator.

The circumscribed limits of this card will only admit of a bird's-eye glimpse of the material out of which these results are effected viz: the wonderful

APOLLONICON.

Drawn by FORTY HORSES.—Four abreast, containing the requisite several popular

maneuvers, equestrian, &c. while moving through the streets.

Another grand feature of this Company, and never heretofore attempted by any other traveling establishment, is the addition to the Equestrian Troupe of a complete

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the

Office at Danville, Ky., October 31, 1851.

B. Mrs. Emma Boyle 2, R. M. Bradley, Jas. B. Brown, 2, Wm. R. B. Brown, 2, Miss Betty B. Brown, 2, John B. Brown, 2, Mrs. Lucinda Brown, 2, John A. Barks, 2, John B. Brown, 2, Mrs. Jane Clark, 2, Rev. Alex. Cowan, 2, Chas. L

